

RAIDS ON U. S. POSITIONS ARE REPULSED

BRITONS LANDING IN VLADIVOSTOK

Two Attacks By Foe on Our Trenches Meet With Defeat.

ENEMY ALLOWED TO REACH WIRES

K. of C. Officials in France Call Upon Gen. Pershing.

With the American Army in France, Sunday, April 7—On the front northwest of Toul Friday night the Germans attempted two raids but they were repulsed. American infantrymen went out of their trenches on the second occasion and chased the Germans from the German first line trenches into the support trenches.

Details of the action were made public in the following official report tonight:

"The enemy raided our trenches at two points. The first attack was repulsed easily. In the second the enemy was allowed to reach our wire entanglements. Then our fire opened and a moment later the American infantrymen rushed out in a attack, driving back the foe. The pursuit was continued until the first enemy trenches were emptied and the Germans had been driven back to their support trenches.

"Enemy artillery activity was followed by extremely heavy shelling by our heavy artillery, which silenced two enemy batteries."

Walter Kernan, overseas commissioner of the Knights of Columbus, his assistant, J. Bennett Nolan of Reading, Pa., and Major James Connolly of New York, representing the Catholic hierarchy of America, called on Gen. Pershing at general headquarters today to outline the work which the Knights of Columbus are inaugurating in France. Gen. Pershing offered every facility to expedite the work and promised the hearty cooperation of the army authorities.

Mr. Kernan announced that temporary headquarters already had been established in Paris and that 18 secretaries who arrived last week had been assigned to places at the main debarcation ports and with the field forces. Additional secretaries, he said, were on the way from the United States.

An American officer who has just returned from the battlefield of northern France, where he has been since virtually the beginning of the German offensive, estimates that so far the Germans have lost at least 300,000 men in killed, wounded and missing. This officer formerly was in the British army and is familiar with all the conditions.

MANY MOTORISTS ARE VICTIMS OF POLICE PATROLS

Hartford, April 8—When the reports from all the towns in the state in which arrests were made on Sunday for violation of the automobile law are in the hands of the commissioner on Monday, it will be found that from 60 to 70 of them were made by inspectors of the automobile department assisted by the state police.

Vernon F. Gidman, chief inspector of the department, said today that the experiment of patrolling the state which was tried for the first time on Sunday was successful and would be continued. Including state police, men 19 men were employed on patrol duty. About one-third were on motor cycles and the others were in automobiles. Mr. Gidman's men made 35 arrests in Saybrook on various charges. Just E. G. Burke held court there all day.

"RATS" EXAMINED IN MURDER CASE

New York, April 8—In the hope of learning details of under world plotting which it is believed led to the murder here two weeks ago of Harry Cohen, District Attorney Swann today began the examination of scores of men and women caught by his agents in raids on Tenderloin resorts early yesterday.

He characterized them as "rats" and "the apaches of New York" and said they included "57 varieties" of criminals.

Delay in Shipwork Laid to McConick

Washington, April 8—William Denman, former chairman of the shipping board, testifying today at the Senate Commerce committee at his own request, placed the delay in building construction at the Hog Island ship yard on H. D. H. Connick, engineer for the American International Ship Building Co., who, he said, tried to get the shipping board to enter a contract by which the corporation would receive a fee of from \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000.

Denman said he and his associates on the shipping board believed the fee too large and delayed signing the contract.

"It is greatly to the credit of men who succeeded with this fee demanded by Mr. Connick was greatly reduced," said Mr. Denman.

Thirteen new branches of the United Employment Service were opened last week.

ARBOR AND BIRD DAY DESIGNATED FRIDAY, 19TH

Hartford, April 8—Arbor and Bird Day on Friday, April 19, was proclaimed by Gov. Holcomb. The document follows:

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,
By His Excellency
MARCUS H. HOLCOMB,
Governor.
A PROCLAMATION.

Our statutes provide that the Governor shall annually appoint an Arbor and Bird Day to be observed in the schools. In compliance therewith I hereby designate Friday, the nineteenth day of April, nineteen hundred eighteen, as Arbor and Bird Day, on which day the teachers will read this proclamation to their scholars and impress upon them that the wanton destruction of song birds and their eggs is a crime, and that the planting and preservation of trees benefits them and succeeding generations, and materially adds to the beauties of their state now one of the most attractive states in the Union.

Given under my hand and seal of the State of Connecticut at the capitol, in Hartford, this sixth day of April, 1918.

MARCUS H. HOLCOMB,
Governor.
By His Excellency's command,
F. L. Perry, Secretary of State.

LUMBER DEALERS ON THE CARPET FOR UNFAIRNESS

Washington, April 8—The federal trade commission today ordered 97 lumber companies in the west to desist from unfair methods of competition. The order applied also to Luke W. Boyce of Minneapolis, a detective.

Procuring by bad faith or subterfuge of information intended only for bona fide customers of mail order houses, furnishing to Platt B. Wilker of Minneapolis, Minn., publisher of the Mississippi Lumberman of names of persons selling to mail order concerns to enable him to interfere with the free purchase of supplies by those concerns, the employment of Boyce to obtain the business secrets of mail order firms, and the following of mail order salesmen to embarrass them in their business dealings were forbidden in the future by the commission.

DISPROVES REPORTS OF GLASS IN FOOD

Washington, April 8—Through the Committee on Public Information the announcement was authorized last night that only one genuine case of the presence of ground glass in foodstuffs had been discovered by federal investigators, although they had investigated more than 20 of the many reports. In the single case verified by the food administration, which is authority for the statement, glass was placed in the one loaf of bread by a disgruntled employee in a bakery in Fort Smith, Ark.

The official statement regarding the result of the various investigations reads as follows:

"The frequent and widespread publication of statements concerning the presence of ground glass in foodstuffs has led the Committee on Public Information to inquire into the authenticity of these reports. It has been advised by the food administration that thorough investigations of more than 200 of the cases has disclosed only one instance in which ground glass was found in the foodstuffs inspected.

"The case in which glass was found occurred at Fort Smith, Ark. A baker in that town had had trouble with his employees, one of whom, desiring to destroy his employer's business, had filled with glass a loaf of bread which was to be delivered to an orphanage. When the bread was served to the inmates of the institution several of them suffered lacerations of their lips. No more serious injuries resulted. The case was given premature publicity, the baker being accused of being a German agent, with the result that he had to retire from business."

Kills Wrong Man; Pleads Not Guilty

Salem, Mass., April 8—Charles F. Skillings, postmaster in Hathorne station in Danvers, who yesterday shot and killed Henry Grush, whom he took to be a burglar, pleaded not guilty to a charge of manslaughter today and was held for a hearing later. Skillings told the police that his store, in which the post office is located, had been broken into several times recently and when he saw Grush at a window apparently trying to get in he shot him. Grush was an inmate of the state hospital for the insane in Danvers, but had been allowed considerable liberty.

NEW YORK CITY TO BUY ARION HALL

New York, April 8—Arion hall, in Brooklyn, home of one of the largest German singing societies in the United States, is to be purchased by the city and turned over to the government for use as a base hospital, it was learned today.

Investigations are being made by Secret Service agents of persons who failed to salute the flag during the Liberty Loan parade in Chicago.

BAKER'S VISIT A HISTORIC ONE SAYS DAILY MAIL

London, April 8—The recent visit of Newton D. Baker, the American secretary of war, the Daily Mail says, was a historic one and will leave a lasting impression on Anglo-Franco-American relations, as it was then decided that American regiments should be brigaded with British and French troops on the western front. Premier Lloyd-George, it says, acquainted Secretary Baker with the situation and expressed the lively desire of the British government for the immediate employment of the American fighting forces. Secretary Baker was much impressed and went to France the next day and saw Gen. Pershing.

"The American commander in chief," adds the Daily Mail, "in that spirit of soldierly generosity and sportsmanship which characterized him in his subsequent pronouncement to Gen. Foch, assented unhesitatingly."

"Gen. Pershing belongs the credit for the prompt adoption of the scheme now in effect."

In conclusion the Mail says: "It only remains to be said that the American troops at the disposal of Gen. Foch are seasoned veterans of the regular United States army. They are troops of the same hardy fibre as the immortal British first hundred thousand."

ARMY ACTORS TO BE TRAINED IN MILITARY CAMPS

Washington, April 8—Soldiers in military training camps are to be schooled in amateur theatricals so that when they reach France they will be able to provide their own shows. It was announced today by the commission on training camp activities. The plan, however, will not interfere with the commission's arrangements for sending big theatrical productions into the camps to put on shows.

The commission purposes to organize soldiers possessing dramatic talent into groups selecting as their leader one who has had experience. The amateur companies will be under the supervision of a director appointed by the commission. The plan is similar to that followed in England.

REPORT ARRIVAL OF HUN BOATS AT CITY OF ODESSA

London, April 8—The Bolshevik government is anxious to learn the whereabouts of the Russian Black Sea fleet, according to a wireless statement from Petrograd. The statement, which is signed by Naval Commissary Bukharovitch, follows:

"To Sablin, fleet commander, Sebastopol: Wire us position Black Sea navy, especially as concerns Odessa, Nikolayev, Batoum and Trebizond. We have no recent information as to who is in possession of those places."

A Petrograd dispatch dated Wednesday says German steamers have arrived in Odessa. German banks, the dispatch adds, are reported to have offered the Russian government a loan of 1,000,000,000 roubles to be guaranteed by the revenues of the Northern and Siberian railroads.

TO EXECUTE SPY IN SHORT TIME

London, April 7—President Poincaré has refused to pardon Pasha, convicted of treason, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Paris.

Although no date has been announced, the execution of Pasha, recently convicted of treason in acting as the agent of German propaganda in France, is expected to take place soon. President Poincaré's refusal last night of Pasha's appeal for clemency dashed the convicted man's last hope. All the legal sources of appeal had previously been invoked by the prisoner in vain.

RUSS CREWS SUNK OWN BATTLESHIPS

Washington, April 8—The Russian warships sunk by their crews off the southern coast of Finland to keep them out of the hands of the Germans, reported recently, were blown up after German warships had opened fire on them, according to a dispatch to the state department today from Stockholm. Three of the Russian vessels were battleships.

CUNARD SUNK IN IRISH SEA

New York, April 8—The Cunard liner Valeria, 5,855 tons gross, has been sunk in the Irish sea, according to word received here by insurance interests. The Valeria left here March 4 with cargo for a British port.

The amount of tonnage to be turned over to the United States by Japan under the agreement by the Japanese Shipping Commission is estimated by the press to be 350,000 tons.

GERMAN LABOR CLASS FOR PEACE SAYS SOCIALIST

New York, April 4—The German labor class is for peace, because it has suffered more by war than any other part of the German population. This statement was made on Feb. 22 in the reichstag by Deputy Herfeld, independent Socialist, speaking on a resolution that the reichstag exercise its right and demand release from imprisonment during the reichstag session of Deputy Wilhelm Dittmann, a Socialist. Dittmann was arrested for his activities during the recent strike in Berlin and other parts of Germany and was sentenced to several years in prison.

The January strike, Deputy Herfeld declared, was caused by despair that there would be an early peace, the workmen having gained the impression from the Breist-Litovsk negotiations that the annexationists controlling the government policies. During the strike, he declared, the newspapers of the working class had been gagged and representatives of the workmen had been thrown into prison whenever they were not sent to the trenches.

Deputy Herfeld was frequently called to order by the vice president, who at the outset declared he could not allow discussion of political reasons for the arrest of Dittmann.

Hugo Haase, Socialist, protested against limitation of the debate, saying the discussion would be only a farce and would not correspond to the dignity of the reichstag.

The reichstag decided it had no right to interfere in the Dittmann affair and the Socialist motion was defeated over the votes of the Socialists, Danes and Poles.

56,000,000 BU. OF WHEAT TO BE RAISED IN 1918

Washington, April 8—Winter wheat production this year will be about 56,000,000 bushels, the department of agriculture estimated today in its report showing the condition of the crop on April 1 to be 8.6 per cent. of a normal. Rye production will be about 86,000,000 bushels, its condition being 85.3 per cent.

The condition of winter wheat in the important growing states was Ohio 85; Missouri, 82; Nebraska, 75; Kansas, 67; Oklahoma, 63; Indiana, 83; Illinois, 75.

Winter wheat production last year was 43,707,000 bushels and the condition of the crop on April 1 was 62.4 per cent.; 1916 production was 480,553,000 bushels and the April 1 condition was 70.3, while the 10 year average April 1 condition was 83.6 per cent.

Last year's rye production was 60,145,000 bushels and the condition on April 1 was 85.0 per cent. The 1916 crop was 48,862,000 bushels and the April 1 condition was 87.3 per cent.

WARNS AGAINST THE DANGER OF FOREST FIRES

Warning against the danger of serious losses by forest fires is given by State Forester W. O. Filley as follows:

"The rank vegetative growth of 1917 has produced a great mass of inflammable material in the fields and woods throughout the state, and dry weather of the past 20 days has produced the inevitable consequences in the form of grass and brush fires."

"Just at this season, cleaning up on the farms necessitates brush burning and in many insufficient care is exercised. Carelessness with fire seems to be rampant, and many serious fires have occurred."

"It will be from four to six weeks before the new vegetation is sufficiently far advanced to act as a check to the spread of fires and even though showers are frequent throughout the month of April, a great deal of damage from fire is inevitable unless every precaution is taken to prevent it."

"Not only are the potential timber resources of the state in danger, but the supply of cord wood cut and stacked in the woods, is threatened with destruction to a considerable extent. Furthermore, the expense of fighting unnecessary drain on the money and man power of the state when it is needed in other directions."

"Fires can be largely prevented if proper care in the use of fire is exercised. In my opinion, unnecessary burning of all kinds should be discouraged and the enforcement of all laws relating to fire should be insisted on."

Magistrates and prosecuting officials, in my opinion, should impose severe penalties in every case of violation."

DISSOLVE POLISH LEGIONS.

London, April 8—Several Polish Legions have been dissolved by the Teuton military authorities on account of wholesale treason in the ranks, according to advices received at Copenhagen from Poland, and forwarded by the correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Co.

The Polish soldiers, it is added, have been interned in the interior of Hungary.

A "return loads" bureau is to be created in New York city to facilitate the movement of merchandise by truck.

Following on Heels of Japanese Action Force is Placed in Russ City.

CAPITOL ALARMED BY ENGLAND'S ACT

Russians Under Impression Allies Mean to Begin Invasion of Nation.

Washington, April 8—The landing of Japanese and British forces in Vladivostok and the Bolshevik opposition to the move promise to give the state department some concern. When the Japanese occupation of Siberia was proposed recently this government withheld approval, and the Russian national council of soviets has announced its purpose to protest to the United States against the present step.

America's attitude drew expressions of satisfaction from the Russian official press, but developments in Vladivostok have changed the situation. In the past the United States often has asserted its right to land naval forces to overcome conditions of anarchy existing in some foreign ports where American lives and property were involved. In Vera Cruz large military forces were used for this purpose without violating the general principle of international law.

Assuming that the American consul's report that Japanese citizens were killed and wounded in Vladivostok by unrestrained Russians is supplemented by evidence that the local Bolshevik officials either are powerless or unwilling to punish the guilty persons and afford adequate protection of life and property, officials here feel that they cannot withhold full approval of the action of the Japanese and British. The fact that the British followed the action of the Japanese gives an international aspect to the incident which also tends to deprive it of any appearance of a simple act of Japanese aggression.

Difficulties are expected by officials in communicating a sound and sane explanation of the attitude of this government to the Bolshevik authorities in Moscow. It is expected that there will be some communication from the Japanese and British governments to the State Department here of the purposes of the naval commanders and officials hope they will allay the Bolshevik apprehension that a military advance of Siberia by Japanese and British has been started.

News of the landing of British forces at Vladivostok which followed a Japanese party into the city reached the state department officially today from the American consul there. No details were given.

Additional advices to the state department said only 50 sailors were landed from a British cruiser. They were sent ashore to guard the consulate.

The Japanese force was increased on Saturday by 250 men. No resistance was offered either to the landing of the British or the second Japanese force.

CLOSE HARMONY OF ACTION IN PAST 2 WEEKS

Washington, April 8—The nation's war making agencies have achieved a close harmony of action in the last two weeks through the Wednesday conferences at the White House, which high officials said today had speeded the prosecution of the fight for democracy to the point of greatest efficiency yet reached.

The president now virtually has two cabinets, the first of which advises him on diplomatic and political questions, while the second discusses with him the problems of mobilizing the industrial powers of the nation, without which there could be no war.

The "war cabinet" or "industrial cabinet" at no time has touched on political questions. All of the war cabinet's work has been to further the preparation of America to throw her entire resources into the scale against the Hun. So important has this work become that the prosecution of the war except for direction of actual military work and naval movements now is entrusted to the little group of six men representing the factors necessary to provide the fighting men with all they need to bring victory as quickly as possible.

First results of the war cabinet's work have become apparent in the decision of the war industry board to steel requirements of ship yards for steel.

Food problems have come in for much consideration by the war cabinet.

Domestic affairs closely related to production of war materials also have come up for discussion, one of the most important having been the supplying of fuel to New England.

All the problems hinge on shipping because all the work of both cabinets is bent on the one object of prosecuting to a successful end the war overseas.

Altogether the result of the war cabinet's work was described today by one of its members as having been to enable all of them to "keep step."

The War Department decided to take over the water front at Bay Ridge, Brooklyn.

The Norwegian shipping losses for the month of March totaled 19 ships, of 34,894 tons.

UNITED STATES ACHIEVEMENTS IN FIRST YEAR OF WAR REGARDED AS SOMETHING MORE THAN MIRACULOUS

First Anniversary of Uncle Sam's Entry Into Great Struggle Finds Star Spangled Banner and Thousands of Soldiers and Sailors in Thick of Battle.

Washington, April 6.—The first anniversary of the entrance of the United States into the war finds the great resources of the country just coming into the struggle but rapidly being prepared. The achievements of the first year are chiefly divided between the army, which has been supplying and training fighting forces; the navy, which has been hunting the submarines and convoying troops and supplies to Europe, the Shipping Board, which has been building a merchant marine and the Treasury which has been advancing credits to the Allies. In all other departments of the government there has been a tremendous effort to bring all the force of the country's resources to bear on the aid of the actual fighting machine.

For military reasons it is not permissible to state the exact number of American troops in France with General Pershing's expedition, but Secretary Baker, in recent testimony before the Senate Military Committee predicted half a million men would be there early this year and that another million would be ready to go during the year.

American troops have taken up several positions on the fighting line in France, have occupied a sector of their own northwest of Toul, and have had numerous encounters with the Germans. Official statements from British and German army headquarters have shown that certain American fighting forces were thrown into the battle brought on by the great German offensive this spring. The British war office first reporting them as fighting shoulder to shoulder with the British and French troops in the vicinity of Arras.

Referring to the combined forces of the regular army and national guard a year ago, and comparing the strength of the regular army now, the National Guard mustered into Federal service, and the men of the first draft in cantonments, it is apparent that the total number of ready fighting men has been increased from a meagre two hundred thousand to something like a million and a half, with about ten million men registered under the draft still available for calls to the colors.

Military experts have estimated that should the war be prolonged and it become necessary for the United States to assume the burden of carrying on the conflict an army of five million men would not be improvable. The immense and sudden expansion of the army has not been without criticism but it is declared this was expected in the conversion into a fighting force of a nation traditionally welded to the pursuits of peace.

The expansion of the naval forces has been characterized in Congress by many as praiseworthy. The exact details, here too, are shrouded in secrecy as a military measure, but it is well known that an emergency war building program has been pushed with such rapidity that the United States is well on the way to a place second only to Great Britain as a naval power, and that in destroyers alone—most proved and deadly weapon of the submarine—the navy by next year will have the greatest fleet on the seven seas. Since the United States went to war, the navy has placed contracts for practically a thousand vessels, and besides that took charge of repairing the seized German and Austrian ships damaged by their crews at the orders of the German government.

The case of the great liner Vaterland, now the United States Ship Leviathan, is a fair example of the efficiency and speed with which the naval engineers conducted that work. When the Germans finished their work of despoiling the liner, the United States commander remarked he would take his hat off to the Americans who could put the ship in shape in time to be of any service.

What is expected to be one of the mightiest weapons toward winning the war is the War Trade Board, created for the purpose of cutting off supplies to Germany through the adjacent neutrals. As the war goes on, officials say, the work of this organization cannot be underestimated.

A year of war, all officials concede, finds shortcomings and defects, but it is contended no more than might have been expected from a peaceful nation suddenly reorganized to a war basis.

President Wilson in a recent declaration pronounced the present year the vital one in the winning of the war. As the resources of America now being gathered, get to the battle front, with a mighty rush, they are fully expected to carry the Allies through to victory.

Within six months from the time his words were spoken the Vaterland was in running order and since the navy has announced, by the numbers of American troops and great quantities of supplies to the fighting lines in France.

By taking the ships and men of the Coast Guard into its fleets, by the merging of Naval Volunteers and Naval Militia, and with the growth of the Marine Corps, the navy has expanded its forces practically five times since the country went to war. In its immense task of convoying troops there have been some losses, notably the Tuscania and the Andiles, but the losses of life have been fortunately small in comparison with the numbers of troops transported. At the same time the American destroyers, working with the British in the submarine zone, have made themselves a terror to the undersea boats. How many of these craft they have accounted for remains a military secret.

The Treasury, concerned with financing the war, has raised from Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamp sales more than \$5,000,000,000, and on this, the first anniversary of the declaration of war on Germany, is launching the Third Liberty Loan. Treasury estimates put the expense of the first year of the war at about \$12,000,000,000, exclusive of the advances to the Allies.

These advances to all the Allies have totaled, up to the close of March \$4,960,000,000. The United States has been secured with the bonds or obligations of the countries to which the money was advanced. More than \$125,000,000 of the sum went to Russia before the debacle put the country out of the war. When, return, the United States will get, if any, is considered doubtful.

Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board, in a recent speech in New York at which he outlined the ship-building program which is to make the bridge of ships to France is 23 per cent. toward completion. He pointed out the magnitude of the task by recalling that the Shipping Board is building in a year, a greater organization than the Steel Corporation has been able to build up in more than twenty years. The recent disclosures by the British Admiralty that German submarines actually are destroying the world's shipping twice as fast as it is being built is the spur which is expected to put the full force of the country at this vital task.

Asks Connecticut to Supply 480 Mechanics

Hartford, April 8—Adj. Gen. George M. Cole today announced the apportionment among the several draft boards of the state the quotas of men to be furnished under calls Nos. 125 and 132. When these calls were announced by the government late Saturday 480 men were assigned to Connecticut. The men wanted must have at least a grammar school education.

They will receive at government expense two months of training for army positions requiring a knowledge of automobile driving and repairing, blacksmithing, carpentry, sheet metal working and other mechanical duty at the front in France or behind the lines at home. Men will also receive training as gunsmiths.

Connecticut was also called upon for 50 professional or expert amateur photographers. Gen. Cole said that while he might at a later date assign quotas of photographers to the various local boards in the state, each of the latter would be expected to obtain as many such men as possible, reporting the number to him daily.

Local boards have until April 12 to raise their quotas of mechanics by voluntary induction, after which the quotas, if incomplete, must be filled by draft.

Hundred thirty of the men raised under call No. 125 will go to the Parker Memorial school, Boston, April 15, and 100 will go to the same place on May 1. Under this call quotas have been assigned to local boards as follows:

Board No. 1, April 15, 4; May 1, 5; No. 2, April 15, 9; May 1, 7; No. 3, April 15, 1; May 1, 1; No. 4, April 15, 5; May 1, 5; No. 5, April 15, 6; May 1, 6; No. 6, April 15, 4; May 1, 3; No. 7, April 15, 5; May 1, 3; No. 8, April 15, 1; No. 9, April 15, 5, May 1, 4; No. 10, April 15, 5, May 1, 4; No. 11, April 15, 5, May 1, 4; No. 12, April 15, 5, May 1, 3; No. 13, April 15, 7, May 1, 7; No. 14, April 15, 5, May 1, 5; No. 15, April 15, 4.

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